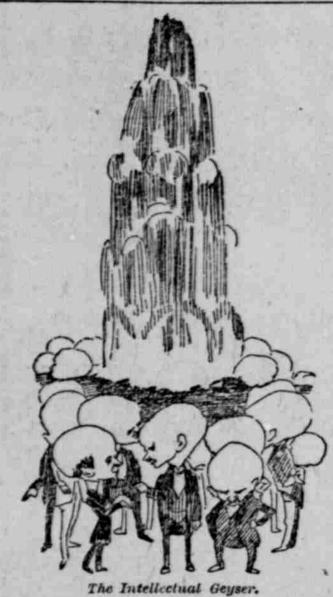
Indianapolis the Seething, Boiling, Bubbling Center of Intellectual Activity.

Here Dwell the Brainiest People of the Earth -Great Geysers of Thought that Flow Unceasingly-Thinkers of Less Degree.

It is doubtful if Athens in her palmiest days, when the fish women in the marketplace ceased their Hellenic billingsgate to discuss the latest oration delivered at the Propyleum or Tomlinson Hall and criticise the grammar, inflection and metaphor of the orator of the previous evening, was any such center of active, boiling, bubbling intellectual activity as Indianapolis is to-day. The entire Grecian commonwealth never at any one time could bring to the front, even with the aid of a search warrant backed by all the posse cometatus of the sheriff, as dazzing an array of talking talent as this city can exhibit at a small ward meeting.

Intellectual spouters in this city are more numerous than geysers in the Yellowstone, and their chemical composition is more varied and diverse than the great fountains of Wonderland. "Old Faithful," the "Bee-hive," the "Grant," the "Giantess," the "Punch-bowl," all have their representative types in this city, and they differ



only in the fact that their eruptions are more frequent and continue through longer intervals of precious time. It is remarked that when one of our geysers begins to discharge that, what in the beginning promised to be a flow of twenty-five or thirty minutes usually continues for an hour or more, and is very difficult to shut The actual value of the intellectual salts contained in our home geysers is difficult to determine. A gush of an bour or more on some economic question when carefully evaporated will often be found to contain a mere trace of actual thought and information, while the words, like the mud at the rim of the Yellowstone geysers, are daubed about the idea breast high. Some of these fountains devoted to science of one kind or another spout nothing but noodle soup and these are among the most active in the community. They may be likened to the conversation of Gratiano, a society spouter of the time of the "Merchant of Venice:"

His reasons are two grains of wheat in two bushels of chaft. You shall seek all day ere you ures of dying may remove a great burden find them, and when you find them they are not from the minds of hundreds who are mev-An occasion like the street-car tie-up

brings into active eruption a large number of third and fourth-class geysers-little spouters which do not get opportunity to blow every day. They may then found strung along the sunny side of Washington street, each with its incrustation of listeners, and they spout, spout away, the music of their tuneful flow undisturbed by the jagged jingle of the mule bells. Now and then a listener will drop a question into one of these geysers. Sometimes the effect will be to have the flood fall with a dull thud and subside, while in other cases it will prove to be like throwing sods into a true geyser and cause it to boil and bubble with greater violence

The number of heads in this community that are carrying about great ideas is greater by far than ever. The incubation of an idea generates heat, and the effect of | there is very little pain. The sharp, this when the heat is intense or long continued is to destroy the capillary vegetation of the envelope within which the idea is being incubated. If a man could place his ideas in a public incubator he might have them hatched out at a small cost and save his hair. One or two of the minor newspapers of this city have endeavored to do this work, but the success has not | are again experienced in this world. The been as great as might have been expected. | greatest pain felt is that of the stomach-This, perhaps, may be due to the fact, in | pump, which may be applied in time to rethe case of one of these papers, that it took | call the suicides to life, and in every case more of the eggs than it could conveniently cover, and most of the setting became wretchedly addled.

It is a sad, sad thing for a small man to tackle a great idea, and endeavor to bring it from the egg to the feather state by warming it with thoughts beyond the reaches of his soul. "I knew a good shoemaker once," remarked a gentleman, "he made the best boot of any man in Indianapolis, who, on one unlucky day, picked up a | ing. book on some scientific subject. He read it through, and then began to babble about science. He put down his lap-stone and pegging-awl, and loafed around drug stores talking about chemistry. He thought if he could be made coal-oil inspector that he would mount the ladder of science at once. He was made inspector and held the piace two years. All this time he was babbling about science, and at the end of the time he could not think of going back to his beach, where he could make an honest livelihood. don't know what ever became of him, but when I last saw him he looked as if he were headed over the hill to the poor-house. He was still babbling on scientific subjects." The political spouters ought scarcely to be enumerated among the other local geysers, they are so numerous. Some of these spout the whole year through, Sundays not excepted. For the most part these get little or nothing for their work except an occasional mention in the newspapers or the publication of their names in the list of delegates chosen by a ward primary. This, however, often fills the measure of their ambition, while some Taggart, Holt, Hawkins or Sullivan obtains the usufruct of their labors.

THE CLERGYMAN'S MISTAKE, He Interviews a Supposed Reformed Inmate of the Michigan City Prison.

"I visited the northern Indiana penitentiary at Michigan City a few weeks ago," said a local clergyman last night, "and talked with many of the convicts. I was especially interested in a prisoner who had done much good reformatory work among his fellow-convicts, and after hearing the story of this man's 'change of heart' and his subsequent work I wanted to meet him personally. One of the guards took me into a corridor, and we stopped before a grated door. On the other side of the bars was a middle-aged man, and as I gazed-rather impudently, perhaps -into his face I made a mental statement that the fellow's reformation certainly had not given him a meek and lowly expression. In fact, he looked decidedly 'tough,' not to say victous. However, I hoped that my un-favorable impressions might be happily dis-pelled when he should speak. 'My friend,' said, straining a few points for the sake of civility, 'what do you think has helped "What has belped me me stf' he repeated

slowly. 'Well, partner. I've had a good many handy things to work with in my time, but the slickest one was a steel section jimmy that my old friend Billy Green

weapons, or "hatever you choose to call them, but I would like to know to what agency, or circumstance, or combination of circumstances you attribute the change in

"'Weil, that's a pretty hard question to answer,' he said slowly. 'I guess careless servant girls had as much to do with the changes as arything else. If one of 'em hadn't left a window open and gone out for up the contest, and submitted to legalize a walk one night probably I wouldn't have the horrible traffic which it could not de-

been nipped."
"No. no." I interrupted, 'you misunderstand me. The change to which I referred
was spiritual. To what do you attribute your spiritual change? "'Oh, I haven't had any change in

spirits,' he answered emphatically. 'Fact is, you see, we don't get spirits here anyway, so there's no chance for a change; but I've always stuck to whisky straight, and I guess I always will.' "Just then the warden came up and informed me that the reformed burglar's cell

was at the other end of the corridor, and as I moved away from the grated door I heard something which sounded amazingly like a chuckle."

THE PLEASURES OF DYING. The Last Sensations in This World Are Usually Those of Joy.

Dr. Atkinson, in Yankee Blade. Euthanasia is not an old word as applied to medical science, but it has a meaning which of late has come to be of great importance to every one. Death was formerly considered a great struggle, and vivid, almost shocking descriptions of the phenomena of dying were given in such exaggerated forms that none cared to think of the eventful moment when death should come to them. Euthanasia, or the pleasure of dying, takes the very op-posite view, and proclaims death to be easy and almost painless. As the important time approaches nature brings her peculiar anæsthetics, and the person passes off without suffering half the agony which the sickness causing the death brought to the patient. Even men meeting a violent death in the jaws of wild beasts have a few moments of calm preparation, before dying, which brings relief and a certain degree of pleasure. The great trouble in death is the sickness and pain which carries one to the door of death, and it is at such moments that one suffers all of the torment and ag-

ony of a dozen deaths. The pleasures of dying can only be likened to those of the dreamy morphineeater, who gradually passes off into a semiconscious state where everything seems like floating visions of bliss. The body and nerves are numb, and the excited, overwrought brain becomes quiet and unexcited. The imagination plays fancifully with blissiul pictures, and the whole con uition of the nervous system is of pleasurable exaltation. The drowning man experiences the same relief and pleaspre when the struggles are over and the cold limbs grow stiff and numb. Persons frozen in blinding snowstorms have reported their sensations accurately, and they all agree that after a certain amount of suffering they enter into a blissful state from which they do not wish to be roused. Morphine, cocaine, ether and laudanum bring to the patient this same mental and nervous condition, and patients resent any attempt to rouse them from their dreamy state. Nature supplies her own anæsthetic before the important moment has arrived. Before the death rattle is heard the convulsed frame relaxes, the signs of pain and suffering on the face disappear and often a smile partly opens the lips. The whole body shows signs a painless moment, and if the mind wanders and the tongue utters words they are all of pleasure and joy. Those who have watched at hundreds of deathbeds have noted that death was easy, and officers in battle have testified that the last moments of dying soldiers were painless ones. People who have been in the jaws of wild beasts in India, and have been rescued at the last moment, testify that a numbing calmness was experienced after the first sharp, painful snap of the teeth upon them. In fact, the approach of every creature's fate brings with it a kindly preparation when life is blissful and full of pleasure. The last sensation in this world is then one of joy and not excruciat-

The real knowledge of enthanasia certain

ing pain.

diminishes, if it does not entirely relieve, the dread of many of the last struggle, which has been made so horrible by vivid descriptions of its agony. The pleasitably approaching deaths. The old-fash ioned notion that death would be terrible had a baleful influence upon those who were fighting insidious disease, and many aggravated their complaints by feverishly dreading the pain of the last struggle. In this way a great deal of harm was done, and many sufferers hastened their own end. Suicide may not be increased by a knowledge that the last moments are painless, but it is evident that many of those who contemplate violent deaths by their own hands will endeavor to make the transition as painless as possible. If the real agony is caused by getting to death's door they will endeavor to effect now commonly effected by means of the revolver placed at the temple, or by taking some soothing poisons which carry the persons off into dreamy sleeps from which they never awake. In either case sudden explosion causes a quick shock to the system, and more than this the patient knows nothing. In the case of poisoning, the pain suffered is only when the system combats against the desire to yield to the influence of the drng. Sleep generally steals over the person and only the dreamy pleasures caused by the poison and of dying they rebel against this most emphatically. That the suffering is not so terrible may be surmised from the fact that persons who have once attempted suicide frequently make the second or third attempt. It is a fact that the pain of death is frequently far less than the pain that accompanies diseases that are not fatal. The pain of rheumatism, for instance, is probably more severe that the usual pain of dy-So is the pain of neuralgia the pain of the toothache. There a certain physical numbuess unconsciousness of pain which usually precedes death. Undoubtedly the knowledge of this fact has increased the number of suicides during the past few years. In fact, a baffled suicide is never really safe, and should always be watched, that a second attempt may be anticipated and frustrated.

ENGLAND'S ILL-GOTTEN WEALTH Derived from the Horrible Oplum Traffic, for Which She Is Responsible.

New York Evangelist. It is not Hudson Taylor, of the Chinese nland mission, alone that is authority for the statement that "more than 100,000,000 of people of China are, directly or indirectly. sufferers from the use of opium." The writer of the article on opium in the last edition of the Encyclodedia Britannica states the number of those who use it to be 10),000,000 or 125,000,000, as the population may be 300,000,000 or 400,000,000. And now the British government in

India, to increase its revenue, has authorized the licensing of shops throughout India and Burmah for the free sale of opium. These lincenses are issued in a very unusual form. Those who take the license come under obligation to sell a stipulated amount, or to pay a forfeit. Thus the government almost compels the holders of the license to stimulate its subjects to consume a deadly poison! The door is thrown wide open for all the inhabitants of India to take that which destroys at once the body and the soul.

The unrestricted sale of opium is permitted in Java, with its 20,000,000 of population. It is also permitted in the French possessions in southeastern Asia, with a population of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000. The vice is also carried by the Chinese immi-grants into Siam and all the islands of the Eastern archipelago. If the populations of the various countries in Asia, in which the free sale of opium is permitted, are added together, the aggregate number is more than 600,000. In Europe and America the sale is restricted to medicinal use, by the direction of physicians, and the vials and boxes containing it, when thus given out by druggists, are carefully labeled "Poi

So the laws of China once prohibited the sale and use of opium, the violation of which was punished by death. So earnest were the Chinese to prevent its introduction into the country that the government became involved in a costly war with England about it, at the close of which a treaty was made, in which England recogleft me when he was sent up four years | nized China's right to prohibit the intro-

emugglers were Englishmen and ships IT CAMEWITH A VENGEANCE English ships, the Chinese were afraid to execute the law, and so opium was brought in English bottoms from India to China

from 1842 to 1860. After thus fighting the traffic for sixty years, the Chinese government, finding it could not stop the smuggling of opium into the country by British vessels, finally gave up the contest, and submitted to legalize stroy. And once admitting it into the country, it could not enforce the laws against its sale and use, and shops were opened in every city, and town, and vil-lage in the empire. The next step was, as they could not keep out the opium from India, to begin the cultivation of the poppy in China itself. Now the opium made from the native-grown poppy is said to be three times as much in quantity as that imported from India.

In the districts where it is thus grown the price of the native opium is very cheap. and its consumption has spread among men. women and children so that some resident missionaries in those districts say that sixty and seventy out of every one hundred of the people are, more or less, opium-eaters. When I went to China in 844 it was supposed that 2,000,000 used it. Before I left China I estimated that the 2,000,000 had grown to 40,000,000, while Hudson Taylor now puts the number of those who use it directly or indirectly at 100,000,

Now, let us sum up the enormous extent of this curse. The population of India and Burman, according to the census taken last year, is 285,000,000; that of China is 250,000, 000, some make it 400,000,000. The island of Java counts its 20,000,000, to which the French possessions in southeastern Asia add at least 10,000,000 more. The Eastern archipelago has, say, 5,000,000, making, altogether, a total of 670,000,000! The curse of Asia has been saddled upon that continent by Christian Europe. For this terrible blight cast upon the greatest of the four quarters of the globe, the British government is chiefly responsible. A hundred years ago the East India Company commenced to monopolize the production of opium for sale in China, and the government at home gave the company the protection of the British flag. Since 1858 the British government has had a monopoly of the production and sale of opium. Great Britain is thus directly responsible for the prevalence of the opium plague among the 670,000,000 people in Asia.

SAW THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

Benjamin Koenig, Aged 108, Passes Away at His Home in Harlem.

New York Advertiser. min Koenig, who died of manition and old age on Friday last at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, on One-Hundred-andfifth street and Ninth avenue, was one hundred and eight years old. The parish records of the village of his birth-place, near Posen, in Prussia, certify to that fact, after the manner in which records of births and marriages are so carefully kept in Ger-

A more interesting old man was never known in the comfortable Home in Harlem which is filled with tottering specters of past days. He was sent to the Home two years ago by wealthy friends in New York because he acknowledged that he was getting too old to work, and that his eyesight was failing him. Until the age of 106 he had earned his living as a cobbler, and often amused himself mending the shoes of his young octogenarian comrades in the in-Papa Koenig was a lusty, good-natured

old man, possessed of all his faculties, dearly loving a joke, fond of telling old stories -a century old-and anxious always to do the honors of the establishment to visitors. His head was well covered with a crop of short white hair, and his face would have been very much like a portrait of Victor Hugo, but for the fact that his nose was enlarged by the peculiar disease known as

His eyes were not too filmy to be blue, and the superintendent says that in all of his daily habits he was wondrously exact and cleanly. He was very fond of snuff, and used tobacco in every form, even condescending to smoke a cigarette offered him by a casual visitor. He knew what a glass of grog was, and a long pipe filled with tosacco was a favorite solace. Of course, Papa Koenig had his own way

n the Home. He came and went as he pleased, and was generally to be found in the center of a group in the reading-room telling stories that would make the other old fellows shake their sides with laughter. He came to America in 1884 as a brisk emigrant prepared to battle with the world in a new country. He had been married twice in Germany, and both of his wives were dead. One of his daughters who came over with him died at the advanced age of eighty, and another had come to America when John Quincy Adams was President and after becoming Americanized married a man named Jones. Mrs. Jones was the seventh and last child of Koenig, and she died in the Home in 1886 at

the age of sixty-six. After Papa Koenig came to this country he married a widow named Rich, who now lives in Brooklyn. At that time, though over one hundred years old, he was as active and energetic as a man of fifty, and did his day's work and enjoyed his hours of leisure with any man. He came to the Old Men's Home under protest, and was very loath to leave his old associates in

The most interesting of his reminiscences were those of the Napoleonic wars. He was conscripted at Posen in 1804, being a strong lad of twenty, and served until the battle of Waterloo. His memory of the tragic fields of Austerlitz, Eylan and Leipzig was perfectly clear, and he used to speak of Napoleon Bonaparte as if the latter had been a fiend incarnate. In those lays, he used to say, men fought as me should. At that time a man saw his foe and knew by whom he was being attacked. There was no smokeless powder and dynamite shells then. It was hilt to hilt and cannon to cannon. He remembered having seen Napoleon after the battle of Austerlitz. He was then wounded and a prisoner, "little dumkopf," as he sat on his horse with his splendid gold-laced staff around him. Koenig was buried on Saturday, with the usual ceremonies, and his grave will be marked with a simple headstone with the name "Benjamin Koenig."

Origin of the Organ,

Porniar Science Monthly. The organ is the most magnificent and comprehensive of all musical instruments. mythical personage-indicate a very ancient use of pipes as a means of producing musical sounds, the "water organ of the history the first tangible clew regarding the remote evolution of the instrument. In the second century the magripha, an organ of ten pipes, with a crude keyboard, is said to have existed, but accounts of this instrument are involved in much obscurity. It is averred that an organ—the gift of Constantine—was in the possession of King Pepin of France in 757; but Aldhelm, a monk, makes mention of an organ with "gilt pipes" as far back as the year 700. Wolston speaks of an organ containing 400 pipes, which was erected in the tenth century in England. This instrument was blown by "thirteen separate pairs of bellows." It also contained a large key-board. There are also drawings of that period extant which represent the organ as an instrument having but few pipes, blown by two or three persons, and usually pertormed on by a monk. The keys, which were played upon by hard blows of the fist, were very clamsy, and from four to six inches broad. About the end of the eleventh century semitones were introduced into the keyboard, but to all appearances its compass did not extend beyond three octaves. The introduction of pedals, in 1490, by Bernhardt-giving a compass B flat to A-was another important contribution to the instrument. These were merely small pieces of wood operated by the toe of the player.

Encrosching on Man's Privileges. New York Times. "What a comfort it is occasionally to

slam a door," confessed one woman to an-

other in a confidential chat. "There have been times when that privilege was a great safety valve to me." The other laughed. "A little hard on the latch and hinges, wasn't it?" she said. "I know a woman who showed me in a closet an old calloo gown secured to a hook. She said to me, 'Whenever I am irritated to the verge of giving way, I rush in here and give this gown a vigorous twist.' Its tattered folds were mutely eloquent of its value as a mood conductor. My own method of relief is to rush into the garden and dig. When my family see my trowel ago.'

"I'm afraid you do not understand me,' seize the vessels that smuggled it in and got to the 'slamming-door' pitch and no- Estimated receipts for Monday Confiscate the vessel and carge! But as the body disturbs me."

| Wheat, 220 cars; corn, 250 cars; or

Chicago Bulls Were Easily Stampeded and Wheat Dropped to 90 1-4c.

Speculators Who Had Been Building Hopes on a Cold Wave and Indiscriminate Foreign News Were Given a Drubbing.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Light Business at New York, the Market Showing Strength on Active Stocks. At New York, Saturday, money on call was easy, with no loans, closing offered at

Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange was quiet but steady at \$4.854 for exty-day bills and \$4.88 for demand.

The total sales of stocks were 141,489 shares, including the following: Atchison, 2,010; Chicago Gas, 8,665; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 6,120; Delaware & Hudson, 9,958; Erie, 8,430; New Jersey Central, 3,021; New England, 5,300; Reading, 32,500: Richmond & West Point, 2,210; St. Paul, 13,995.

The stock market in the main was strong,

but remained very dull, and there were

only four active stocks-St. Paul, Reading.

Delaware & Hudson and Denver & Rio Grande preferred, whose combined operations were over half the total business transacted. The strength in the last two was also the one feature of the market, though the other coalers were in close sympathy, and the grangers, while dull, presented a very firm front. The continued evening up the short contracts accounted for the strength of the general list, but there was new buying of a most pronounced sort in the two stocks which gave character to the trading. Delaware & Hudson scored a remarkable gain, rising from 131 to 1384 and closing at the top figure, while Denver & Rio Grande preferred, which was bought As told in the Sunday Advertiser, Be nia stock for some time, rose from 491/2 to 51%, on longs unloading on weaker Chicago adalso closing at the best price. Jersey Central responded to the strength in Delaware & Hudson by rising again above 140. but Lackawanna and Reading were not so strong. Rumors in regard to the reorganization sent Richmond & West Point preferred up 1 per cent. and affected the bonds favorably, but the stocks were very dull with the rest of the market. The general list opened with irregular, but slight, changes from Friday night's figures, and a slow but steady improvement octhe bank statement, which showed a heavy loss in specie and the surplus reserve, though its influence was momentary. The close was active and strong, at the best prices of the day. The final changes were

> ware & Hudson rose 512, Denver & Rio Grande preferred 278, Jersey Central 118 and Lackawanna 1 per cent. Railroad bonds were rather more active list was barely firm and some irregular changes occurred during the session. The total tranactions were \$1.333,000, out of which the Richmond & West Point fives contributed \$234,000; the Reading seconds, \$115,000 and the Chicago & Erie incomes \$198,000. Government bonds were dull and steady, and State bonds were neglected.

generally small fractional game, but Dela-

Closing quotations were: Four per cent. reg1164 Louis. & Nash..... 737 Four per et. coup...11614 L. & New Albany... 2634 Pacific 6s of '95...109 Missouri Pacific... 6114 Atchison ... 39 8 N. J. Central ... 140 8 N. J. Central ... 140 8 Northern Pacific ... 23 4 Northern Pacific ... 23 4 N. Pacific pref ... 67 12 Northwestern ... 11678 Northwestern pref 144 Northwestern pref 144 Northwestern ... 11334 C., C., C. & St. L. 70% Pullman Palace. 188
Del., Lack. & W. 1604 Rock Island. 8838
Fort Wayne. 155 U. S. Express. 48
Lake Erie & W. 2612 W., St. L. & P. pref 2958
Lake Shore. 1234 Wells-Fargo Ex. 143 Lead Trust 195 Western Union 873

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, decrease..... \$3.887.850 Loans, increase...... 4,309,000

eposits, increase...... 667,000 Circulation, increase..... The banks now hold \$29,965,700 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent.

TRADING AT CHICAGO.

Raid of a Prominent Operator Causes Pork to Decline 25c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- The wheat market had a very decided break to-day: trade opened extremely dull for a time, and prices held quite steady close to the closing figures of yesterday. But the feeling gradually grew weak, and when a few items of bearish news were collected, and pervaded in the pit, the bulls were stamsomewhat conflicting, some private advices quoting duliness and lower prices. while others said the market was holding its own. The regular Board of Trade cable was steady and firm. The general busiand he always said Napoleon looked like a ness, however, was exceedingly dull, and the trade seemed hesitating and/cautions, with timidity the most notable characteristic. Longs seemed to feel uncertain of their ground, while the bears seemed full of courage and confidence. With the trade in this condition it did not require much in the way of bear news and much aggressiveness on the part of sellers to put the longs in a panic. The fact that While the pipes of Pan-aside from that | Liverpool was no lower after our weak market of yesterday, gave the friends of wheat some courage at the start, the price ancients" furnishes to the student of organ | of May around the opening being 92@924c, against 91%c at the close yesterday. It held within those figures for an hour or more. Then this failure of the expected cold wave to develop any dangerously low temperature in the winter wheat country

began to have a bearish effect. Next it began to be talked around that the visible supply would show an increase of 500,000 to 600,000 bushels. Bradstreets reported the exports from both coasts for the week at 3,337,000 bushels, against 4,040,-000 bushels last week. Then followed a rumor that Russia was to abrogate the export prohibition ukase, and another that the Russian crop of last year had been found to be largely in excess of former estimates. Improvable as these Russian rumors were they had instant effect on a market that was already weak, and there was a rush on the part of the longs to get rid of their holdings, and short sellers were equally anxious to get out their lines. The continued heavy receipts in the Northwest were also a drag on the market. Weakness was the feature of the market from that time till the close, which, at 904c, was the lowest figure of the day and 20 below the

Corn was quiet and weak, owing partly to duliness of trade and partly to the break in wheat. The shipping demand was slacker than usual, and there was very little speculative buying. Holders showed some discouragement and a good many sold freely. The market opened 'so higher, at 424c, in sympathy with the early firmness in wheat, and improved 'se more, but it sold off to 41 %c and closed at 42c. Oats were more active, but lower and weak. The liquidation of several large

lines which was commenced yesterday was continued to-day. Heimholz was a liberal seller, offering 100,000 bu in blocks. The close shows a loss of 4c. Pork had a sharp break, and showed aloss of 25c at the close. The weakness in live stock and the break in wheat were partly responsible for this, but a sudden raid by a were one of two little rallies, but they were feeble. Lard and ribs were less af-

|Op'ning | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. Options. 92 41 4114 4214 29 3118 \$11.25 \$11.25 \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.27\frac{1}{2} \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 \$11.30 March... Oats-Feb.... Pork-Feb

Lard-Feb 6.521g 5.771g 5.90 6.55 5.80 5.92¹2 Sh'tribs-Feb. 5.8719 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. No 2 spring wheat, 88c; No. 3 spring wheat, 82c; No. 2 red, 9242c; No. 2 corn, 4034c; No. 3, 374 @38c; No. 2 cats, No. 2 corn, 40% c; No. 3, 37% @38c; No. 2 cats, 28% c; No. 2 white, 30% c; No. 8 do., 29% c; No. 2 rye, 84% c; No. 2 barley, 56@58c; No. 3, f. o. b., 38@52c; No. 4, f. o. b., 32@40c; No. 1 flax-seed, 95c; prime timothy-seed, \$1.20@1.28; mess pork, per brl, \$11.05; lard, per pound, 6.40; short-rib sides (loose), 5.72% @5.75c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 4.75@5.50c; short-clear sides (boxed), 6.25c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$1.14; sugars, cut-loaf, 5@5% c; granulated, 4% c; standard "A." 4% c.

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the but-

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market wassteady; fancy creamery, 27@ 2842c; fine Western, 25@27c; ordinary, 21@ 24c; selected dairy, 22@25c; ordinary, 18@ 21c. Eggs, 16@16\20.

Receipts-Flour, 10,000 brls: wheat, 69,-000 bu; corn, 200,000 bu; oats, 214,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu; barley, 54,000 bu. Shipments-Flour, 15,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu; corn, 160,000 bu; oats, 216,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 57,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard' Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- Flour-Receipts, 23,043 packages; exports, 8,840 brls and 30,-832 acks. The market was dull and heavy. Sales, 16,450 brls. Corn-meal was dull and steady; yellow Western, \$2.75@3.10.

Wheat-Receipts, 123,750 bu; exports, 110,-805 bn; sales, 955,000 bu futures, 123,000 bu spot. The spot market was irregular, weaker and quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.044 @1.054 in store and in elevator, \$1.07 4 @1.08% afloat, \$1.07@1.084 f. o. b.; No. 3 red, \$1 @1.001/2; ungraded red, 821/2c@\$1.0634; No. 1 Northern, \$1.05% @1.06%; No. 1 hard. \$1.07% @1.07%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.01%. Options advanced 15 @ 36 on firmer cables and by interests which have been bulling the expected cold wave west; declined 4@40 vices, and closed weak at 'so under yesterday; No. 2 red. February, \$1.04%; March, \$1.041/2@1.0414, closing at \$1.041/2; April, \$1.04% @1.04%, closing at \$1.04%; May, \$1.02 13/16@1.03%, closing at \$1.02%; June, \$1.01 % @1.01 12, closing at \$1.01 18; July, 99@ 9912c, closing at 99c.

Rye was firm and quiet; Western. 97@ 991/2c. Barley dull; No. 2 Milwaukee, 68@70c. Barley malt quiet; Canada, country-made,

Corn-Receipts, 112,575 bu; exports, 79,-088 bu; sales, 745,000 bu futures, 152,000 bu. spot. The spot market was firmer and moderately active; No. 2, 494c in elevator, 504c affoat: ungraded mixed, 484@52c; No. 3, 4812@4912c; steamer mixed, 4818@ 494c. Options opened from unchanged to be up, and dull, closing steady; February, 494c; March, 494 @49%c, closing at 494c; April, 49 18/16 a 50c, closing at 49 8c; May, 49 % @49 4c, closing at 49 % c; July, 48 % c, clos-

Uats-Receipts, 49,200 bu; exports, 2,923 bu; sales, 80,000 bu futures, 50,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull and weaker. Options were dull and easier; February, 8642c; March, 3642c; May, 37c; No. 2 white, March, 8842c; No. 2 white, May, 3842c; mixed Western, 36@8744c; white Western, 37@41c. Hay quiet and firm; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 75@90c. Hops dull and weak; State, common to choice, 20@25e; Pacific

Coffee-Options opened barely steady from 10 to 20 points down, and closed steady at 5@20 points down. Sales, 14.500 bags, including the following: March. 13.65@18.75c; April. 13.20@18.25c; May, 12.85 @12.95c; June, 12.60@12.65c; July, 12.55e; September, 12.35c; December, 12.05c; spot Rio dull and nominal; No. 7. 15c. Sugar-Raw quiet and steady; fair refining. Se; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 13/32c; refined dull and steady. Molasses-Foreign dull, 50 test, 12%c asked; New Orleans dull and steady; common to fancy, 28@36c. Rice fairly active and steady; domestic, fair to extra, 4½ @6½c; new Japan, 5¼ @5¾c. Cotton-seed oil dull and steady; crude,

2512c; yellow, 29@2012c. Tallow steady; city (\$2 for packages), 4 11/16c. Rosin inactive and steady; strained, common to good, \$1.30@1.321/9. Eggs quiet and weak; Western, 164 @17c; receipts, 6,061 packages.

Hides in moderate demand and steady; wet-salted New Orleans selected, 45@75 fbs. 6@8c; Texas selected, 55@76 lbs, 6@8c; Texas selected, 50@60 lbs, 6@8c. Pork active and firm; mess, \$9.75@10.50; extra prime, \$10. Cut meats dull; pickled bellies, 64 @64c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9c. Middles dull; short clear, 6.70c. Lard lower and dull. Options-Sales, 2,500 tierces; March, 6.74c; May, 6.83@6.84c, closing at 6.84c; July, 6.96c.

Butter in moderate demand and steady: Western dairy, 18@23c; Western creamery, 21@304c; Western factory, 16@28c; Elgin, 30@304c. Cheese in fair demand and strong: part skims, 6@10 2c; full skims, 44 @5c.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.-Wheat weak; No. 2 red, spot, \$1.024 @1.02%; February, \$1.024 red, 9812c bid. Receipts, 40,425 bu; shipments, 78,504 bn; stock, 877,639 bn; sales, 75,000 bu. Corn casy: mixed, spot, Febmary and March, 49@49'sc; April and May, 49@49'sc; steamer mixed, 47's@47'4c. Receipts, 195,117 bu; shipments, 298,684 bu; stock, 1,821,247 bu; sales, 167,600 bu. Oats dull; No. 2 white Western, 3714@38c; No. 2 mixed Western, 36@3649c. Receipts. 6,000 bu; stock, 106,169 bu. Hay very firm; good to choice timothy, \$13,50@14.50. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Eggs firm at 160. Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, fair, 1512c; No.

THE JOBBING TRADE.

[The quotations given below are the selling prices CANDIES AND NUTS!

Candies-Stick, 6c per lb; common mixed, 6e; G. A. R. mixed, 7c; banner stick, 9c; cream mixed, 10c; old-time mixed, 7c; crimp Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 17c; pecans, 15c; English walnuts, 10@15c; Brazil nuts, 9c; filberts, 12c; peanuts, roasted, 5@7c;

mixed nuts, 12c. CANNED GOODS. Peaches — Standard, 3-pound, \$1.75@2; 8-pound' seconds, \$1.30@1.40; California standard, \$2.25@2.50; California seconds. \$2@2.25. Miscellaneous — Blackberries, 2-pound, 85@95c; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20 @1.36; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.40 @2.50; seconds, 2-pound, \$1.20 2.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, 90@95c; light, 65@70c; 2-pound, full, \$1.80@2: light, \$1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans,

red cherries. 15c@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20 @1.30; salmon (lbs). \$1.35@2.50; 3-po und tomatoes, 950@\$1. COAL AND COKE. Anthracite coal, all sizes, \$7 \$7 ton; Pitts-burg and Raymond City, \$4.50 \$2 ton; Jackson, \$4.25; block, \$3.50; Island City, \$3.25; Blossburg and English cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50 cents below above quotations. Coke - Connellsville, \$3.75 crushed, \$3.25 P load; lump, \$3 P load.

\$1.10@1.20; peas, marrowfat, \$1.10@1.20; early June, \$1.25@1.50; lobsters, \$1.85@2;

DRIED FRUITS. Apples-Sun-dried, 4 2050 P h; evapor-Peaches-Common sun-dried, 44 @5c per 15; common evaporated, 7@8c; California Raisins-Loose Musca tel, \$1.25 @1.50 per

box; London layer, \$1.50@1.75 per box; Valencia, 7120812 per fb: layer, 8120. Currants-512 @6c per 15. Apricots-Sun-dried, 9@110 per Ib; evap-Prones-Turkish, 7@8c per 15; California, 74 @ 10c. Figs-Layer, 13@16c per 15.

DRUGS.

Alcohol, \$2.22@2.40; asafetida, 20@35e;

alum, 4@5c; camphor, 55@60c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 60@65c; copperas, bris, prominent speculator in the latter part of 85@\$1; cream tartar, pure, 28@33c; indigo, the session aided in the depression. There to@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz. 25@35c: morphine, P. & W. # oz. \$2.20; madder, 14@18c; oil, cas-

cars; hogs, 26,000 head. Leading futures | salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 5@6c; ranged as follows: rine, 16@20c; todide potass., \$2.85@8; bro-mide potass., 38@40c; chlorate potash, 18c; borax, 13@15c; ciuchonidia, 12@15c; carholie seid, 30@35c.

Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 35@38c per gal.; coal oil, legal test, 7@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners, 45c. Lard oils, No. 1. 50@55c; do., extra. 60@65c. White Lead—Pure, 7@74c.

Bleached Sheetings — Androscoggin L,
7½c; Berkeley, No. 60, 9c; Cabot, 7c; Capital, 6½; Cumberland, 8c; Dwight Anchor,
8½c; Fruit of Loom, 8½c; Farwell, 7½c;
Fitchville, 6½c; Full Width, 5¾c; Gilt
Edge, 5¾c; Gilded Age, 7½c; Hill, 7½c;
Hope, 7c; Linwood, 7½c; Lonsdale, 8½c;
Lonsdale Cambric, 10c; Masonville, 8½c;
Peabody, 5¼c; Pride of the West, 11½c;
Quinebaugh, 6¼c; Star of the Nation, 6c;
Ten Strike, 6c; Peppereil, 9-4, 19c; Pepperell, 10-4, 21c; Androscoggin, 9-4; 19½c;
Adroscoggin, 10-4, 21½c. DRY GOODS. Adroscoggin, 10-4, 2114c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6% c; Argyle, 6c; Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 6% c; Clifton CCC, 6c; Constitution, 40-inch, 7% c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7c; Dwight Star, 6% c; Great Falls E, 6% c; Great Falls J, 5%; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6% c; Lawrence LL, 5% c; Lockwood B, 6% c; A, 54c; Princess, 53c; Saranae R, 6c; Trion Sea Island, 54c; Pepperell E, 64c; Pepperell R, 6c; Pepperell 9-4, 17c; Pepperell 10-4, 19e; Androscoggin 9-4, 174c; Androscoggin 10-4, 1912c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 5½c; Allen's staples, 5c; Allen TR, 5½c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 5½c; American robes, 5½c; American shirtings, 4c; Arnold merino, 6c; Arnold Indigo, 5½c; Arnold LCC, 8½c; Arnold LCB, 10c; Arnold Gold Seal, 10c: Cocheco fancy, 5½c; Cocheco madders, 5c; Hamilton fancy, 5½c; Manchester fancy, 5½c; Merrimack fancy, 5½c; Merrimack pinks and purples, 6½c; Pacific fancy, 6c; Pacific robe, 6c; Pacific mourning, 5½c; Simpson Eddystone, 6; Simpson Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 7c; Simpson's grays for Simpson's mournings for eon's greys, 6c; Simpson's mournings, 6c.

Prime Cambries—Manville, 5½c; S. S. &
Sen's, 5½c; Masonville, 5½c; Garner, 5½c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 124c; Conestoga BF, 144c; Cordis 140, 134c; Cordis FT, 134c; Cordis ACE, 124c; Hamilton awning. 104e; Kimono Fancy, 17c; Lenox Fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 12c; Oakland 200, 74c; Oakland 250, 74c; Oakland AF, 64c; Portsmouth, 124c; Susquehanna, 144c; Shetucket SW 74c; Shetucket F. 8c; Swift River, 54c. Grain Bags-Amoskeag, \$16.50; American, \$16.50; Franklinville, \$17.50; Harmony, \$16.50; Stark, \$19.50. Ginghams-Amoskeag Staples, 70; Amos-

keag Persian Dress, 8c; Bates Warwick Dress, 8c; Johnson BF Staples, 9½c; John-son BF Fancies, 9½c; Lancaster, 7c; Lan-caster Nomandie, 8c; Carrolton, 4¾c; Renfrew Dress, 812c; Renfrew Novelties, 1012c; Whittenton Heather, 8c; Calcutta Dress Coffee-Good, 2019@2114c; prime, 2114@

24c: strictly prime to choice, 23@234c; fancy green and yellow, 2514@2712c; old government Java, 85@36c; ordinary Java, 2012@2012c; imitation Java, 2712@2812c. Roasted coffees—1-fb packages, 20c.
Sugars—Hard, 4½@4¼c; granulated, 4%c; confectioners' A, 4¼c; off A, 4¼@4%c; extra C. 3%@4'sc: good yellows, 34@8%c; fair yellows, 3%c. Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans mo-

60c; syrups, 25@35c. Honey—16@18c \$\mathref{P}\$ 1b. Rice—Louisiana, 5@6\\(2c; \text{Carolina}, 8\\\ 25c. Beans-Choice, hand-picked navy, \$24 2.25 Du; medium hand-picked, \$2@2.10. Spices-Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c cloves, 20@25c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80

lasses, fair to prime, 30@40c; choice, 40@

Salt-In car lots. 95c; small lots, \$1@1.05. Woodenware-No. 1 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 2 tubs, \$6@6,25; No. 8 tubs, \$5@5.25; 3-hoop pails. \$1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails. \$1.40@1.45; double washboards. \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes-pins, 50@ 85c + box. Wooden Dishes-Per 100, 1tb, 20c; 2tb.

25c: 31b, 30c: 51b, 40c. Twine-Hemp. 12@18c 4 fb: wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cotton. 16@25c.

Shot—\$1.50@1.55 \$\P\$ bag for drop.

Lead—7@74c for pressed bars.

Flour-sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 bbl, \$\P\$

1.000, \$3.50: 1-16, \$5: \delta bbl, \$8: \delta bbl, \$16:

No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 bbl, \$\P\$ 1,000, \$3.75: 1-16, \$6.25; \(\), \$10; \(\), \$20; No. 1 cream, plain, 1-32 \(\) 1.000, \$7; 1-16, \$8.75; \(\), \$14.50; \(\), \$28.50. Extra charge for printing. IRON AND STEEL Bar iron (rates), 1.90@2c; horseshoe bar,

Leather-Oak sole, 24@33c; hemlock sole, 22/@28c; harness, 24/@31c; skirting, 31/@33c; black bridle, \$\Psi\$ doz., \$60@65; fair bridle, \$60@78 \$\Psi\$ doz.; city kip. 65@85c; French kip. 85c@\$1.10; city calf-skins, 70c@\$1;

Sc; nail rod. 6c; plow-slabs, Sc; American

cast steel, 9c. tire steel, 3c; spring steel, 5c.

rench calf-skins, \$1@1.80. NAILS AND HORSESHOES. Steel cut nails, \$1.80; wire nails, \$2.10, rates; horseshoes, P keg. \$4.25; mule-shoes, keg, \$5.25; horse-nails, \$4@5.

Oil cake, \$24.50 per ton; oil meal, \$24.50.

Clover-Extra choice recleaned, 60-th bn, \$5.60@5.90; prime, \$5.25@5.50; English choice, \$5.50@6; Alsike, as to quality, 87.50@9; Alfalfa, \$5.50@7; white Dutch, as to quality, \$7@9.50. Timothy—Fancy, 45-lb bn, \$1.70@1.75; choice, \$1.55@1.60; strictly prime, \$1.40@1.45. Blue-grass—Fancy Kentucky, 14-lb bu, \$2.50@2.75; English choice, 24-15 bu, \$1.85@1.95. Orchard Grass-Choice, 14-lb bu, \$1.35@1.50. Italian Rye Grass-Choice, 18-lb bu, \$1.50@1.75. Red Top-Choice, 14-15 bu, 45@55c.

PROVISIONS. Hams-Sugar-cured, 20 hs average, 94c; 18 fbs average, 10c; 15 fbs average, 104c; 10 to 124 lbs average, 104c. Lard-Kettle-rendered, in tierces, 9c

lower grades, 7%c. Bacon-Clear sides, 25 to 30 hs average 74c; 40 fbs average, 74c; clear bellies, 10 the average, 84c; 18 to 22 the average, 74c; clear backs, 8 hs average, 712c. Shoulders—English cured, 12 hs average, 7c: 16 lbs average, 64c. Dried Beef-Inside pieces and knuckles, 912c; outside, 614c. Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, & brl 200 15s. \$16; family pork & brl 200 lbs, \$15; rump

pork. W brl 200 15a, \$11.

POULTRY AND VEGETABLES, POULTRY AND OTHER PRODUCE. Poultry-Hens, 91/20 4 th: young chickens, 94c P fb; turkeys, fat, choice hens, 10c P ft and 8c for fancy young toms; ducks, 7c lb; geese, 36 for choice.

Eggs-Shippers paying 14c. Butter-Choice country, 14@16c; common, 8@10c; choice retailing from store at 25@ Cheese-New York full cream, 13@14c; Feathers—Prime geese, 35c # lb; mixed duck, 20c # lb. Beeswax-Dark, 35c; yellow, 40c (selling

price); dealers pay 18@20c Wool-Tub-washed and picked, 30@33c; unwashed medium and common grades, if n good order, 20@23e; burry and cotted, 15@18c; fine merino, 18c. Hides, Tallow, Etc.

Hides-No. 1 G. S. hides, 54c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 44c; No. 1 green, 34c; No. 2 green, Horse Hides—\$2,50@3. Tallow-No. 1, 3% @4c; No. 2, 34c.

Grease-White, 3%c; yellow, 8c; brown,

Bones-Dry, \$12@13 per ton. GREEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Apples-Choice, \$2@2.25; fancy, \$2.50 \$2 Grapes-Malagas, \$7 for light weight kegs, and 28 for medium to full weight. Oranges-Floridas, single box lots, \$2.50

@2.75; russets, \$2.25@2.50; brights \$2.25@ Lemons-Choice, \$4@4.50 \$\tox; fancy. \$4.50@5; Malaga, \$4. Bananas—\$1@1.50 \$\to\$ bunch, according to size and quality. Pineapples-\$8@4 # doz: Cranberries—Cape Cod. \$6,50@7 \$\psi\$ brl, \$2.25 \$\psi\$ bu; Jersey. \$5.50@6 \$\psi\$ brl. New Vegetables-Tomatoes, 90c@\$1 49

crate; onions, 20@25c & doz; lettuce, 25@80c;

brocoli, \$1.25 bbl; rhubarb, 40e P doz; radishes, 40c P doz. Celery-Home-grown, 30c P bunch; Michgan, 15@20c for common, 40@45 for fancy Cabbage—Home grown, \$1.75 \$\psi\$ barrel choice Michigan, \$5\alpha6 \$\psi\$ 100; \$1.75 \$\psi\$ brl; imported, \$2.25 \$\psi\$ brl. Potatoes-Indiana, 40c 49 bu from ear; Michigan, 45c; from store, 45@50c. Sweet Potatoes-Jersey. \$3 P brl; Kentucky. \$2.25; Illinois. \$2.50@2.75. Onions-Yellow, \$2.50 P barrel, \$1 bushel; red. \$2.75@8; Spanish onions, \$1.50

Carson's New York pure, \$4.50 P brl: half bris, \$2.50. Hickory Nuts - Large, 50c & bushels small, \$1.

LIVE STOCK. Cattle Quiet and Unchanged-Hogs Weak and Lower-Sheep Unchanged. INDIANAPOLIS. Feb. 27 .- CATTLE-Receipts, 100; shipments, 400. There was but few fresh arrivals; market quiet and prices

about the same as yesterday. Fancy exports \$4.40@4.75 Good to choice shippers...... Common shippers.
Feeders, good, 950 to 1,150 lbs.
Stockers, good, 700 to 850 lbs.
Stockers, common, 400 to 650 lbs..
Good to choice heifers... 3.40@3.80 3.25@3.75 2.65 @3.00 ommon, thin heifers..... .00 a 2.40 Good to choice cows..... 3.15@3.50 Fair to medium cows25 @2,00 4.00@5.50 Milkers, good to choice 30.00 240.00 Hogs-Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 900. Quality fair; market opened active and a

shade stronger; later weakened and closed lower. The following are opening prices. Heavy..... \$4.60@4.874 Mixed...... 4.40@4.75 Light 4.40@4.80 Heavy roughs 3.75@4.25 SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, -; shipments, -... But little doing for the want

of stock; market about the same. Good to choice sheep \$4.75@5.25 Fair to medium sheep 4.00@4.50 Common sheep..... Good to choice lambs...... 5.25 26.00 Common to medium lambs..... 4.00 25.00 Bucks, per head...... 3.50 25.00

Elsewhere.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.-Cattle-Receipts, 171 car-loads through and 3 car-loads for sale. Steady feeling for butchers' grades; others dull. Hoge-Receipts, 71 car-loads through and

20 car-loads for sale. The market was dull but steady. Heavy grades, \$5.05@5.10; packers and medium grades, \$5@5.05. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 4 car-loads through and 12 car-loads for sale. The market was strong and firm. Sheep, extra fancy, \$5.75@6.20; good to choice, \$5.40@ 5.65; fair to good. \$4.75@5.40; lambs, good to extra natives, \$7.05@7.25; fair to good

natives, \$6@6.90. CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- The Evening Journal reports: Cattle-Receipts, 500; ship-ments, 1,500. The market was steady at yesterday's quotations. Hogs-Receipts, 15,000; shipments, 10,000. The market was slow and 10e lower. Rough, \$4.15@4.50; mixed, \$4.50@4.60; prime heavy and butcher's weights, \$4.75

@4.80; light, \$4.40@4.75. Sheep-Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 800. The market was steady. Ewes, \$3.50@ 4.40; mixed, \$4.60@4.90; wethers, \$5@5.75; Westerns, \$4.85@5.40; lambs, \$5.50@6.50. ST. LOUIS. Feb. 27 .- Cattle-Receipts 600; shipments, 400. The market was steady; fair to good native steers, \$2.80@4.40; fair to goed Indian and Texan steers, \$3@4.10. Hogs-Receipts, 2,400; shipments, 2,200, The market was weak; fair to prime heavy, \$4.60@4.80; mixed, ordinary to good, \$4.10@4.70; light, fair to best, \$4.50@4.75. Sheep-Receipts, 1,300. The market was

ceipts light. Nothing doing; all through consignments. No cattle were shipped to New York to-day. Hogs-Receipts, 3,250; shipments, 2,600. The market was slow. All grades, \$4.90@ 5.20. Eight car-loads of bogs were shipped

steady; fair to desirable muttons, \$4@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY, Feb. 27 .- Cattle-Re-

to New York to-day. Sheep-Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 600. The market was slow at yesterday's prices. KANSAS CITY. Feb. 27 .- Cattle - Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,300. Steers were steady to strong; cowssteady; feeders quiet, Steers, \$3.65.74; cows, \$1.90@3.80; feeders,

Hogs-Receipts, 6,200; shipments, 3,100, The market was dull and 10c lower. Extreme range, \$3.90@4.25; bulk, \$4.85@4.50. Sheep-Receipts, 1.500; shipments, 100, The market was steady and unchanged. CINCINNATI, Feb. 27 .- Hoge in light demand; common and light, \$3.40@4.75; packing and butchers, \$4.50@4.90. Receipts. 1,700; shipments, 2,570. Cattle easy and unchanged. Receipts. 260; shipments, 140,

mon to choice, \$5@6.50. Strawberries in Winter.

Sheep steady and unchanged. Receipts.

130; shipments, 140. Lambs steady; con-

Robert J. Burdette. Ah, beloved, that's what makes life heavy and dragged out for so many of us. We waste many precious months trying to ripen strawberries at Christmas, whereas if we would just let them alone and let the snow fall on them and the winter winds of themselves in July. And then; ah, then, they would be strawberries, Once I ate a strawberry at Christmas. A man worth \$7,000,000 gave it to me-he had ripened some in his conservatory. I had and I couldn't do anything else. It seems he had given some to other friends and afterward found them under the sofe -the strawberries, not the friends. The latter were picked up further down the road. Did you ever tastes a nice, ripe clive fresh from the tree? Never! Well, my friend, you just treat yourself to one some time. A raw olive, would be a good thing to take the taste of a conservatory strawberry out of your mouth. And what would take away the taste of the raw olive? Nothing in this world. Once you bite a green olive, and the day you die the taste thereof will still be lingering around your insuited palate.

To send light down into a well or cistern, reflect it by means of a mirror. To draw any metal substance from the well, lower a strong magnet.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.



*Daily. † Daily, except Sunday. FROM INDIANAPOLIS TO LEAVE Columbus, Ind., and Louisville. 3 40 am Philade phia and New York ... 4.45 am Baltimore and Washington 4.45 am Dayton and Springfield...... 445 am Martinsville and Vinceunes.... 5.00 am . 4 45 am Madison and Louisville \$ 8.00 am Richmond and Columbus, O.... \$ 8.00 am Logansport and Chicago*11.20 am Philadelphia and New York. Saltimore and Washington ...

VANDALA LINE TO ST. LOUIS AND At Indianapolis Union Sta Leave for St. Louis 7:30 a.m., 11:50 a.m., 12:55 p. m., 11:00 p. m. Trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper Greencastle and Torre Haute Acc., leaves 4:00 Arrive from St. Louis, 3:30 a. m., 4:15 a. m., 2:50 p. m., 5:20 p. m., 7:45 p. m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Acce. arrives at

Sleeping and Parlor cars are run on through THE VESTIBULED

PULLMAN CAR LINE Leave Indianapoli Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am. 38-Monen Acc. Arrive at Indianapolis. No. 39-Monon Acc. 10:40 au Pullman vestibuled eleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 3:30

m., daily. Ticket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and si

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith

fected, and show only immaterial declines.

Estimated receipts for Monday are:

Wheat, 220 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 180

Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 42@6c;

Standing have been cared. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with in its efficacy, the I will send two norther page, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any series.

Wheat, 220 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 180

Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 42 @6c;

St.50@5.75 W bri: half bris, \$3.25@3.56;

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. K.